

fuls * * * To secure best results, you should procure a supply at once and continue its use once or twice per day regularly; this will net you a nice profit, besides keeping your Hogs free from Cholera and all other diseases. * * * Capitol Hog Remedy insures health * * *," were false, fraudulent, and misleading in that the said article contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed.

On September 9, 1921, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of the court was entered ordering the destruction of the product by the United States marshal.

C. W. PUGSLEY, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

9733. Misbranding of cottonseed cake. U. S. * * * v. Port Gibson Oil Works, a Corporation. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$25. (F. & D. No. 12480. I. S. No. 12026-r.)

On January 3, 1921, the United States attorney for the Southern District of Mississippi, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against the Port Gibson Oil Works, a corporation, Port Gibson, Miss., alleging shipment by said company, on or about December 21, 1918, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended, from the State of Mississippi into the State of Kansas, of a quantity of unfabeled cottonseed cake which was misbranded.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in the information for the reason that it was food in package form, and the quantity of the contents was not plainly and conspicuously marked on the outside of the package.

On July 5, 1921, a plea of guilty to the information was entered on behalf of the defendant company, and the court imposed a fine of \$25.

C. W. PUGSLEY, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

9734. Adulteration of finnan haddie. U. S. * * * v. 17 Boxes * * * of Finnan Haddie. Default decree ordering the destruction of the product. (F. & D. No. 12550. I. S. No. 8891-r. S. No. C-1884.)

On April 13, 1920, the United States attorney for the District of Minnesota, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 17 boxes of finnan haddie, remaining in the original unbroken packages at St. Paul, Minn., alleging that the article had been shipped by Alfred Jones Sons, Bangor, Me., on or about March 19, 1920, and transported from the State of Maine into the State of Minnesota, and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part, (box) "Jones Celebrated Finnan Haddie A. J. S."

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the libel for the reason that it consisted wholly or in part of filthy, decomposed, and putrid substances.

On April 16, 1920, no claimant having appeared for the property, on motion of the United States attorney it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal since it was in a decomposed, putrid condition and unfit for food.

C. W. PUGSLEY, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

9735. Misbranding of Dr. Machin's K K K So So Se, K K K Pectus Balm, K K K tonic, and K K K Laxative Perio. U. S. * * * v. K K K Medicine Co., a Corporation. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$50 and costs. (F. & D. No. 12879. I. S. Nos. 8734-r, 8735-r, 8736-r, 8737-r.)

On January 17, 1921, the United States attorney for the Southern District of Iowa, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against the K K K Medicine Co., a corporation, Keokuk, Iowa, alleging shipment by said

company, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended, from the State of Iowa into the State of Kansas, on or about June 16, October 1, September 18, and September 19, 1919, respectively, of quantities of Dr. Machin's K K K So So Se, K K K Pectus Balm, K K K tonic, and K K K Laxative Perio which were misbranded.

Analyses of samples of the respective articles by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that the K K K So So Se was a dark brown, hydro-alcoholic solution, consisting chiefly of sugar and glucose, with a small amount of creosote, methyl salicylate, capsicum, oil of sassafras, and plant principles; that the K K K Pectus Balm was a brown hydro-alcoholic solution, consisting chiefly of sugars and small amounts of ammonium chlorid, benzoic acid, tartar emetic, saccharin, bitter plant principles, with traces of camphor and oils of anise and eucalyptol; that the K K K tonic was a hydro-alcoholic solution, containing sugar, with small amounts of emodin-bearing drugs, bitter plant extractives, pepsin, and traces of cinchona alkaloids, hydrochloric acid, and oils of cloves and cassia; and that the K K K Laxative Perio was a hydro-alcoholic solution of sugar, sodium phosphate, emodin-bearing drugs, and small amounts of plant principles, saccharin, and oils of orange and anise.

Misbranding of the articles was alleged in substance in the information for the reason that certain statements, designs, and devices regarding the therapeutic and curative effects thereof, appearing on the labels of the bottles containing the said articles and in the accompanying booklets, falsely and fraudulently represented that the K K K So So Se was effective as a preventive, treatment, remedy, and cure for bad blood, pimples, gall stones, ringworms, tetter, boils, malaria, catarrh, scrofula, ulcers, all disordered conditions of the system, loss of nervous energy, lack of vitality, anæmia, kidney and liver troubles, bad breath, night sweats, yellow jaundice, running sores, sour stomach, biliousness, nasal catarrh, kidney and liver diseases, syphilis, lung troubles, and blood poisoning, effective as a blood medicine, to make pure rich blood, to build up run-down, tired, thin-blooded bodies, to restore waning powers, to revive nervous energy and vitality, to produce more vim, vigor, and ambition, to tone and build up the worn-out tissues, to relieve overworked nerves, to restore the blessings of sleep, to bring back the natural rosy color of health, to make the eyes clear, and to invigorate the brain; that the K K K Pectus Balm was effective as a treatment, remedy, and cure for hoarseness, sore throat, all bronchial troubles, whooping cough, pleurisy, pneumonia, croup, and asthma; that the K K K tonic was effective as a treatment, remedy, and cure for indigestion, dyspepsia, nausea, all stomach troubles, jaundice, catarrh, nervousness, nervous debility, nervous troubles of all kinds, female troubles of every description, ailments peculiar to women, headache, bad breath, and piles, and effective to promote complete digestion; and that the K K K Laxative Perio was effective as a treatment, preventive, remedy, and cure for headache, jaundice, fever and ague, malaria, skin eruptions, nervous troubles, spasms, sallow complexion, and bad blood, when, in fact and in truth, they were not.

On April 5, 1921, a plea of guilty to the information was entered on behalf of the defendant company, and the court imposed a fine of \$50 and costs.

C. W. PUGSLEY, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

9736. Misbranding of olive oil. U. S. * * * v. Thomas L. Nasiacos, James Mallers, and Harry Kokenes (Nasiacos Importing Co.).
Pleas of guilty. Fine, \$50 and costs. (F. & D. No. 12896. I. S. No. 2531-r.)

On February 7, 1921, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Illinois, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against